THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1862. NO. 40.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

EVENING.

How beauteous is the evening sun declining
Behind the western surge in glory bright,
Gilding aspiring mountain-tops with splendor,—
Effulgent beams of the divinest light.

How beauteous is the silver moon careering,
High in the heavens, amid her sparkling train,
While on the rippling rill and forest breaking,
Her beams reflect new beauty on the scene.

How beauteous is the sky with heavenly radience glowing,
When gentle spirits hover o'er the scene;
'Tis at this hour the heart, love's impress bearing,
Steals forth to treasure hopes, by all unknown, unseen.

'Tis thus when nature is arrayed in splendor,
And eve's pale star has ceased to await her train,
My bosom heaves with hopes' untold emotion,—
My heart aspires to Him who over all doth reign.

E. M. C.

Huntsville, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

IN MEMORIAM.

The treasures of a happy heart,
Some slumber far away,
Beneath the moss my light foot pressed,
In childhood's sunny day;
A cool and quiet spot I know,
Down in the valley dim,
Amid whose shades in "long ago,"
They darkly buried her.

The green vine thickly winds around,
And lifts its blue-lid eyes
Up from the damp and shady ground,
Where one lost treasure lies;
And underneath the evergreen,
Away from grief and care,
They laid dear Sallie there.

The breath of years may wail and sigh
Around her early tomb;
They cannot bid her memory die,
Or fade affection's bloom.
Ah! life is early overcast;
In silence, lone, they sleep,
The treasures of a happy heart,
And I am left to weep!

ANNIE ASHLAND.

Oak Grove, N. C.

Literary Department.

A CAMP STORY.

AN INCIDENT OF NAPOLEON'S TIME.

The French army lay encamped only about a day's march from Berlin. It was on the 23d of October. The sentinels were doubled and the most strict orders given, for the Prussian and Austrian spies were plenty and troublesome. At midnight Pierre Sancoin was stationed at one of the outposts. He was a stout, bold, shrewd man, and a good soldier. The Colonel of the regiment was with the Sergeant on his beat, having requested to be called at midnight, that he might visit the outposts.

"Pierre," he said, after the man had been posted, "you must keep your eyes open. Don't let even a stray horse go in or come out without a pass. Do you understand?"

"Ah, Colonel, I shall be prompt."

"The dogs are around us," continued the officer, "and you cannot be too careful. Don't trust men, nor brutes, without a good proof."

"Never fear, sir," was Pierre's answer, as he brought his firelock to his shoulder, and moved back a pace.

After this the guard moved on to the next post, and Pierre Sancoin was left alone. Pierre's post was one of the most important in the camp, or rather around it, and he had been placed there for that reason. The ground over which he had to walk was a long knoll, bounded at one end by a huge rock, and on the other sloping away into a narrow ravine, in which was a copse of willows. Beyond this copse the ground was low and boggy, so that a man could not pass it. The rock was to the westward and Pierre's walk was to its outer side. The night was quite dark, huge masses of clouds were floating overhead and shutting out the stars; and a sort of fog seemed to be rising almost from the marsh. The wind moaned through the copse in the ravine, and the air was damp and chilly; with a slow, steady tread the soldier paced his ground, ever anon stopping to listen, as the willows in the ravine rattled their leaves, or some night-bird flew out with its quick flapping.

An hour had passed away, and the sentinel had seen nothing to excite his suspicion. He had stopped for a moment close by the rock, when he was startled by a quick, wild screech from the woods; and in a moment more a large bird flew [illegible] his head.

"Diable!" he [illegible] bird had flown over [illegible] could mortal man have stopped that fellow from passing."

He satisfied himself that he had done nothing wrong in suffering the bird to pass. He had walked the length of his way two or three times and was just turning by the rock, when he was sure he saw a dark object just crossing the line towards the copse.

"Hold!" he cried, bringing the musket quick to his shoulder. "Hold, or I fire!" And with his piece at aim, he advanced toward the spot where the object had stopped, but as he came to within a few yards of it, it started again towards the camp.

Cried Pierre: "Move any further and I fire. What, Prince! Ho! ho! why, Prince!"

The animal turned and made a motion as though he would leap up on the sentinel's bosom, but he motioned him off.

"Bravo, Prince!" Pierre cried, reaching forth his hand and patting the head of the shaggy beast, which had now sat upon his haunches. Pierre recognized the intruder now as a great dog, of the breed of St. Bernard, which had been owned in the regiment for over a year, and which had now been missing for over a week. He had disappeared one night from the pickets, and all search for him had been unavailing. "Prince!" Pierre uttered, as though the dog could understand every word; "the men will be glad to see you. Where have you been so long?"

The dog made no answer to this, save a low whine, and a familiar nodding of the head. "Now, mon ami, you just keep sitting there till the guard comes, and then we will go to the camp together. Mind that, will you?" And with these words, uttered with solemn emphasis, and due meaning, Pierre started on his route again. He had got half way to the rock, when the idea of looking around struck him, and he did so. Prince was moving towards the camp again.

"Ha! Prince that won't do. Stop, or I shall shoot! The Colonel was positive in his orders. I was to let nothing pass my post without the countersign. A dog is something; you can't go Prince, so now lie down. Down! down I say!"

With this the dog lay flat down and stretched out his fore paws. Pierre patted him on the head again, and, having duly urged upon him the necessity of remaining where he was, he resumed his march once more. During the next fifteen minutes the animal lay perfectly quiet, and ever and anon the sentinel, by way of being sociable, would speak to him, but at length made another attempt to go to the camp. Pierre had nearly reached the rock, when he heard the movement, and, on turning, could just see his uneasy companion moving off. The honest fellow uttered: "I must obey orders. The Colonel's word was plain. Here, parbleu! Come here! Here Prince!—you must die if you don't."

With a few quick bounds the soldier had got near enough the dog to fire, and as the latter stopped he stopped. "Mon cher ami, you must stay with me. Here! come back! I must shoot if you don't. Parbleu! what a thing to start the whole camp for, to shoot a dog." But, by coaxing and threatening, the sentinel got the dog back to his post, and there he made him lie down once more. And thus matters rested till the tramp of the coming guard was heard.

"Ah! now, Prince, we'll be relieved," the soldier said, stooping near the dog—"You shall go and see your old friends."

The tramp of the coming guards drew near, and Pierre was preparing to hail them, when the dog took a new start and in a new direction, this time starting for the copse. "Here, here, Prince! don't you run off again." But the dog took no other notice of the call than to quicken his speed. "Back! back! here!" This last expression was forced from Pierre's lips by seeing the dog leap to his hind legs, and run thus! In an instant the truth flashed upon him. Quick as thought he clapped his gun to his shoulder and took aim. He could just distinguish the outline now, and he fired. There was a sharp cry, Pierre had to turn, for the guards were approaching.

"Qui est la?" (who goes there?) he cried.

"Relief guard," was the answer.

And having obtained the countersign, he informed the officer of what had happened.

"A dog?" cried the officer, "Prince, did you say?"

"He looked like Prince! you should have seen him run off on his hind legs."

"Eh? hind legs?"

"Yes."

"Then, come, show us where he was."

With this the officer of the mounted guard pulled his lantern from his breast, and having removed the shade, he started on. Pierre led the way to the copse, and there the dog was found in the last struggles of death. The officer stooped down and turned him over. The hind legs of the dog were booted, and had every appearance of the pedal extremities of the genus man. But all doubts were removed very quickly, for as the officer turned the body again a deep groan came up, and the words "God take me," in the Prussian tongue followed.

"Here's an adventure!" said the officer, and he made Pierre hold the lantern while he ripped open enough of the dog's [illegible] ing lifted the strange animal upon it, they proceeded on their way. When they reached the camp they found half the soldiers up, waiting, to find out why the gun was fired. Lights were brought, and the body placed upon the ground. The dog's skin was removed, and within was found a Prussian drummer. He was a small fellow, though apparently twenty years of age, but he was dead—Pierre's ball having touched his heart or somewhere near it. His pockets were overhauled, and in one of them was found a cypher, but no one of them could make anything out of it. The Colonel took it, and directed that the body be placed out of sight for burial on the morrow.

But this was not the end. About four o'clock, just before daylight, another gun was fired on the same spot where Pierre had been; and this time a man was shot who was trying to make his escape from the camp. When the body was brought into camp, it was found to be that of a Bavarian trooper, who had been suspected of treachery, though no proof had ever been found against him. On his person was found the key to the cypher which had been taken from the person of the drummer, and now that the Colonel had them both, he could translate the mysterious scroll. It proved to be a direction to the Bavarian to lay his plans for keeping as near Napoleon's person as possible, after he should enter Berlin, and then wait for further orders.

The mystery was explained. The Bavarian had contrived to call the great dog away from the regiment, and deliver him up to the enemy, and his skin was to be made the cover for a spy to enter the camp, and the spy would have got in, too, but for the sportive order of the Colonel and the wilfully faithful obedience of Pierre Sancoin.

On the next day Pierre was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and the Emperor said to him: "If you only make as faithful an officer as you have proved yourself faithful as a sentinel, I ask no more."

JIM LANE AGAIN ON THE STUMP.

The notorious Jim Lane, of Kansas, who is furiously for stealing negroes, as well as for Cameron's policy of arming them, in a speech at Washington City the other day, illustrated his position as follows:

"I won quite a reputation when I went to school, as a fighting boy. Every Saturday night we "fought out." I was within one of the head, but the champion, Joe Darran, was a great hulk of a fellow, weighing twice as much as I did, and as strong as an ox, and I couldn't whip him at fair play. Ours was the rough and tumble style. I knew I could whip him if I waited to grow, but my reputation demanded that I should do it then. So I watched for a boil to come, or something to happen that would give me an advantage. One day I heard that Joe had been in a swimming, and had cut his leg below the knee. So I went up to him and got him to show me the exact spot. I kept quiet, and when Saturday came I was ready to fight him. * * * Joe struck out at me, I dodged his heavy blows, and went in and kicked him on the shin. (Great laughter.) He bellowed like a calf and cried enough! (Laughter.) We are now at war with the South, and I am in to whip. (Voice—*hit him on the bruise!*—immoderate laughter long continued.)

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the above, and then puts it to Jim Lane in the following pertinent style:

But, Senator Lane! is the Rebellion a great hulk of a fellow, weighing twice as much" as the Government? Would you have kicked Joe upon the bruise if you had been "a great hulk of a fellow, twice as big as he was?"

Cotton Seed Soap.—Put cotton seed into a large and strong iron pot, in small quantities at a time, mash them well with a wooden pestle, and then pour in a certain quantity of common lye, and boil thoroughly; strain in an ordinary sieve, and proceed in the usual way, in drying and cutting into cakes. Since there is every probability that grease may be scarce in some parts of the country the ensuing year, it is worthy of trial. Let some of our domestic soap-boilers make the experiment, and report progress, because hereafter we shall have to wash our hands clean of the whole Yan Keang nation, and "King-Cotton Soap" is the proper article for that purpose.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE DEAD SEA.

A visitor describes the Dead Sea thus:—"As I first looked over the Dead Sea, I thought it lovely. Its waters were beautifully blue as those of the noble lakes of my own native land. Not a ripple disturbed its fair face; it seemed dreaming in the tranced hush of the hot noon day. Its translucent waves lazily toyed with the pebby beach that wound about its skirts in many a graceful cove. Then it stretched and lazily away between two frowning ramparts of hills mirroring the mountains of Judea. I could not realize that this lake that lay so tranquilly sleeping, and smiled so sweetly on the desolate wilds around, could be that fatal Sea whose stormy wave rode grim and ghastly death, that for ages had breathed its pale and [illegible] healthy, lurid hue, and there came up from it not, sickly mist, as if it was seething in its rocky cauldron. Its rest, too, seemed troubled, as if it was rather the stupor of fever than the healthful hush of sleep. And the translucence of its waters was deceptive, for wherever they touched the shore there remained a black and oily deposit.

Nature does not afford a more desolate scene than that of the region of the Dead Sea. It lies in a vast basin four thousand feet below the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the north by the plain of Jericho; on the east its waves wash the base of the calcined hills of Moab; on the west the barren mountains of the Desert of Judea; while its southern extremity touches the regions of Arabia Petræa. The eye looks in vain for any sign or vestige of life. No living creature inhabits its shores, no fish swim in it; no bird dips its wing in its waters. One endless range of barren hills meet you on every side. There is no escape—no refuge from the desolation that begirts you. The Sea, which receives the living Jordan, has no outlet. It remains a problem—an enigma to science.—Numerous efforts to explain it have been made; many adventurous travelers have lost their lives in the attempt; and Mr. Lynch, whose survey is so imperfect, lost his first assistant. Even the wild Bedouin, whose home is in the desert, shuns it in his wild wandering. Its origin involves a wild and fearful history. The shores it laved, once teemed with life. Its waves roll on the sites of the "Cities of the Plain." Deep down in its depths lies dead and damned Gomorrah. And Sodom and the cities that sinned with her are rotting there too."

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Continuing our abstract of the report of the Postmaster General, we find that the book of the Finance Bureau exhibits the fact that the postmasters, who are required by the Department to deposit quarterly, or oftener, the revenues of their offices, have deposited in the Treasury and its branches, since the 1st of June, 1861, the sum of $75,605.70. The amount of grants from the Treasury in aid of the revenues of the Department was $820,060.36; making a total of deposits and grants of $895,666.06. Since the 27th July, 837 warrants have been issued upon the Treasury, in payment of the postal service $670,281.10. There have been issued upon a class of post offices styled "draft offices," in payment of the postal service, 675 drafts, amounting to $40,288.36.

The number of dead letters received and opened, is 88,682. The number of drop letters, 8,512. The number of letters held for postage, 7,818,967 dead letters contained in money, $5,751.80, and $1,811 contained drafts, of exchange, notes and other valuable papers, amounting to $1,238,643 57.

A large amount of the foregoing belongs to persons not residents of the Confederate States, and will be placed in the hands of the proper judicial officers, to be disposed of under the Sequestration Act.

Six hundred and ninety-four dead letters, containing money to the amount of $4,598 33 have been returned to the writers thereof. Fifty-seven letters, containing $457,05, have been sent to the offices at which they were mailed, so be delivered to the proper persons by the postmasters, and have been again returned to the Department unclaimed. One hundred and fifty-two letters are not yet sent out for delivery to their writers.—They contain $441.43. Sixty-four letters, containing $360 belong to non residents of the Confederate States.

The first delivery of postage stamps by the contractors was made on the 15th of October last, and since that date only 1,430,700 stamps have been received, all of which have been issued to post offices near which large bodies of troops have been situated, with a view to their special accommodation.

The supply of stamps furnished by the lithographic establishment in this city being altogether inadequate to the demand, negotiations are pending with engravers in Charleston and Savannah; though it does not appear from the report that they can furnish the estimated number required for daily use, (260,000,) on terms which would justify the Department in making a permanent contract; one engraver proposes to furnish the stamps gummed, but not perforated, at a cost of one dollar per thousand, the paper to be furnished by the Department; whereas, the United States Government paid but eighteen cents per thousand stamps gummed, perforated, and put up in tin and paper boxes and envelopes, without extra charge for paper, boxes or envelopes. Meantime a confidential agent, provided with ample means, has been dispatched to Europe, to procure the manufacture of steel dies and plates for printing stamps of the several denominations required by law, and for procuring for use, as soon as practicable, fifteen millions of stamps, and to forward the dies, plates, and stamps to this city. The small supplies now being received from the contractors in this city (says the report) only serve to increase the public discontent, as they are insufficient to meet the demand of even the principal cities.

The postmaster General makes an elaborate argument to justify the law which forbids publishers to send newspapers and periodicals as freight, by expressmen and others; but it strikes us that he makes a signal failure in this respect. He is mistaken in supposing that the complaints of injustice come exclusively from publishers and expressmen. The newspapers are of course made the medium of these complaints, but inasmuch as the additional tax and the inconvenience falls upon the great reading public, we do not see how the old law upon this subject can be denominated "class legislation."

NEGRO SUBORDINATION.

During the visit the Yankees paid to the neighborhood of Shepherdstown some weeks ago, when they disgraced themselves by their conduct at the residence of Hon. A. R. Boteler, they carried off some eight or ten negro men. [illegible] have their choice either to [illegible] where they pleased or to return to their master. The negroes having their choice, professed their desire to return. When asked the reason of such a choice, they stated that their wives and children were all there, but the Yankees promised to bring them over also; still the negroes urged their preference to return to the home and service of their masters. The Yankees, true to their promise, set them all on the Virginia shore again, and the negroes are now at home contented and happy, fearing nothing but another visit from the Hessians.

Another instance might be sighted, in the case of four slaves of Mr. Jacqueline Smith, of Clarke, who were taken, or enticed from their owner whilst Patterson's army was near the Potomac last spring. Two of them, after enjoying negro freedom for three weeks in Pennsylvania, became disgusted and voluntarily returned home. The other two, after serving a Pennsylvania Regiment for three weeks, were sold by the Yankees to the jailor in Hagerstown, for $20 each. Like an honest man he informed their master of the fact, and returned them to him.—We are also informed by a reliable gentleman, from King George, that two valuable negro men stolen from that county by the Yankees, had made their escape and returned home, their backs mangled in a horrible manner by the Yankee freedom-shriekers. They stated that they had been required to perform twice the amount of labor ever required of them before, and in case it was not performed they were cruelly punished. Their backs bore ample testimony of the truth of their statements.—*Winchester Republican.*

THE MILITIA.

For the information of our readers, we are enabled to state a few facts connected with the contemplated calling out of the militia, which of course, is as yet only prospective, and may or may not be found necessary. As at present contemplated, it embraces thirty-three counties, viz:

Beaufort, Green, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Onslow, New Hanover, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne, Halifax, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Johnston, Wake, Currituck, Pasquotank, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Washington, Tyrrel, Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Bertie, Martin, Edgecombe, Wilson, Pitt and Hyde.

When ordered to the field the militia will receive the same pay, rations, and quarters, as the volunteers or regular army. On arriving at the point of destination, when called out, they must apply, through their proper officer, to the Confederate Commissary and Quartermaster respectively for rations and tents or such other quarters as he may be able to assign them. Of course the officers will see that the General orders, directing the men to carry with them so many days cooked rations, be in all cases strictly complied with; as the neglect of it causes much suffering and privation. It would be a work of supererogation in us to suggest to the Confederate officers, having these matters in charge the stern necessity there exists for having plenty of good tents on hand, for the use of the militia, if called out, or such other quarters as may be found most convenient and comfortable.—The rigors of winter are upon us, and it will not do to call men to the field and leave them unprovided with shelter.

It may be possible that men may be ordered to points where there is neither Quartermaster nor Commissary, but it is scarcely probable. It will become the duty of the officers, however, to see that provision is made for the proper shelter and subsistence of their men, wherever ordered, and it is the duty of the Confederate officers, under all circumstances to co-operate with them, in this laudable work. All delinquincies whereby men are caused to suffer from hunger or exposure, should be promptly reported to head quarters, wherever that may be.

State Journal.

From the Standard.

TO THOSE LEARNING THE DRILL.

The attention of those learning "the drill", is called to a misprint, which sometimes causes very serious confusion. It occurs in the "Volunteer's Hand-book" by Lee, Raleigh edition, in "Hardee's Tactics," Memphis edition, and in "Richardson's Manual." Section 47, page 15, of the "Volunteer's Hand book" reads thus: "If when the squad has been faced to the rear, the instructor should cause it to face by the left flank, it is the even number who will double by moving to the *left* of the odd number; but if by the right flank it is the odd number who will double to the *right* of the even number." This should read:

"If when the squad has been faced to the rear, the instructor should cause it to face by the left flank, it is the even number who will double by moving to the *right* of the odd number; but if by the right flank it is the odd number who will double to the *left* of the even number." See "Gilham's Manual," page 101, section 210; "Hardee's Tactics," Mobi's edition, page 79, section 266.

The former plan of doubling will bring the "comrades in battle" in a position in regard to one another, different from that which they occupy after being faced to the right or left *from the front*, which is wrong. It moreover is in conflict with the rule, "Never gain ground to the front in doubling." B.

LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, gaiety prevails at the Federal Capital [illegible]

down to the young officers gaily at the balls, every one seems to consider the present time one especially created for amusement. There is not the slightest seriousness any where that I have been able to discover—it is all fun. And any one who looks or speaks earnestly of the critical condition of affairs is regarded as a bore by all but some of the few older heads. One would think all the "fast" boys of the country had come to Washington, for none of the men here seem to care for much else but jollity. The streets are thronged with officers and privates, all intent on amusement, and dashing young cavalry men clank their swords and jingle their spurs in dancing rooms as well as the bar-rooms. The mournful faces are at the homes that the war has made desolate.

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION OF 1862.

A recent number of the London American, in alluding to the new Crystal Palace for the great exhibition of 1862, says:

This structure is to exceed its illustrous predecessor in grandeaur, in beauty of design and elegance of finish. The main hall is to be two hundred and fifty feet long, two hundred and fifty feet wide, and two hundred and twenty feet high. The picture galleries, built of brick, will be five thousand three hundred feet in length, sixty to seventy feet high, and from thirty-five to fifty-five feet wide. The nave and transepts are to be two thousand three hundred feet long, eighty feet wide, and two hundred feet high. The sheds and other necessary buildings are planned on a corresponding scale. The whole work must be finished by the 12th February next. It is stated by competent authorities that the entire structure will cost £250,000. It is to be located at South Kensington.—The building will be made suitable for permanently remaining on the site, and will, in every way, outshine the Crystal Palace of 1851, or any other structure of modern times. A writer states that the great hall will contain a cubical area more than ten times as large as that of the great transept of the Hyde Park building, that it would contain five of the centre transepts of the present Crystal Palace; its height will be unparalleled. There is a vast space to be occupied by the world's products, its inventions, manufactures and works of art.

Mazzini was, at last accounts, dangerously ill in England, and several of his personal and political friends had been summoned to his bedside.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

This gentleman has been discharged from prison. The following we understand to be the circumstances of his arrest and discharge. He (Brownlow) having intimated his desire to go North, the Government thought proper to grant him the privelege of so doing. The Government accordingly proposed, if he would give himself up at Knoxville, he would be escorted through to Kentucky. Brownlow, upon the faith of this, gave himself up at Knoxville, to receive his escort North. Soon after his arrival at Knoxville, a civil process was served on him, which, of course, the military authorities did not resist. He was on account of the civil process, placed in jail. On the 27th ult., he was brought before the Confederate Court, and ordered to be discharged. It is understood that he will be conveyed across the line into Kentucky. Some dissatisfaction exists on account of his release.

THE NUMBER OF HOGS PURCHASED BY THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT IN TENNESSEE.

We have some information as to the number of hogs the Government has purchased and is having slaughtered and packed in Tenessee, and give the following approximate estimate:

At Bristol, about	12,000
Morristown, and vicinity,	20,000
Knoxville,	10,000
Loudon and Sweetwater,	12,000
Chattanooga,	20,000
Shelbyville,	50,000
Nashville,	50,000
Clarksville,	16,000
Other places, about,	16,000
Making in all	200,000

From these hogs the Government will ne, about twenty four millions of pounds of bacon.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

Rifles Wanted.

AS Agent for the Confederate Government I have authorized Messrs. T. Vogler and Geo. Foltz, of Salem, to receive any number of Rifles, or which cash payments will be made, if delivery is within the next few weeks.

SAML A. ROBINSON.

Salem, Jan. 17, 1862.—1t. pd.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

☞ The Sentinel virtually endorses the communication of "Traveler" noticed in this paper a few weeks since, but exonerates two prominent individuals alluded to by "Traveler," from the charge of disloyalty, and says there are disloyal persons in Forsyth, but they "are powerless, and consequently no governmental interference is necessary; they are peace men, and would not fight under any circumstances."

The citizens of Forsyth will now breathe freer, since Sir Oracle has spoken!

The Sentinel admits that we stated facts in our comments on "Traveler," but protests against all the citizens of Forsyth being interested in the appropriations made by the magistrates of the county.—When the taxes incurred by this appropriation are to be paid, we hope the editor of the Sentinel will be as *liberal*?

In conclusion the Sentinel pays a *compliment* to his native county, by saying: "The most, if not all the surrounding counties, are less inflicted with the disease of disloyalty than our own Forsyth."

Perhaps there are too many in Forsyth who do not fancy very much to shoulder the musket, but are waiting for "horse-back offices!"

The Sentinel is informed that, in our late issue, we alluded to no individuals, but referred to the county at large. And we now repeat that Salem District furnished nearly one entire company, while other Districts, nearly if not quite as large, furnished very few. Could not the Sentinel exhort some of its old political brethren, in certain Districts, to rally to the standard of the Southern Confederacy, now in this time of need?

MORE SOLDIERS.

Capt. Cooper's company, the "Surry Fool Killers," numbering 80 strong, able bodied men, arrived at this place on Monday evening last, *en route* for Wilmington, to join Col. Green's Regiment. The company was escorted to our Hotels, by the Brass Band, where they were entertained.

The soldiers were greeted on their arrival here with "three cheers for Surry," to which they responded by giving "three cheers for Salem, Winston and vicinity."

Next morning the company departed, being again escorted to the suburbs by the Band.

EAST TENNESSEE.—We learn from the Asheville News, that volunteer companies are forming in Carter and Johnston Counties, for the Southern army.

LATEST FROM THE SEACOAST.—The Charlotte Bulletin of Thursday morning, has a despatch from Richmond, as follows:

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—The Newbern Progress of yesterday, says that a large portion of the Burnside Fleet are at Hatteras and in Pamlico Sound. Advice from Norfolk to-night sustain the same statement.

The Raleigh Standard of the 29th, says:

"We learn on Monday evening that martial law had been declared at Newbern; that the cars did not come up to Goldsboro,' and that an attack was hourly expected at that place."

and c

ORT MILLS.—Dr. E. N. Hutchison and J. H. Wilson, Jr., are erecting a mill in the vicinity of this town for manufacturing Linseed and Cotton Seed Oil. We learn that the Mill will be in operation in a few days. Messrs. Whisnant and Stephens are also erecting a mill a few miles from here, for making Cotton Seed Oil, which will soon be in operation. We hope all these enterprises will receive a liberal patronage. By the time the war closes, we hope the South will find herself prepared to live and flourish without ever buying another article from our barbarian neighbors North of Mason & Dixon's line.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A few years since there were three or four Oil Mills in successful operation, within two miles of Salem, manufacturing pure and unadulterated linseed oil. The mill of E. Belo. Esq., we believe, is the only one of them now in operation.

PUBLIC ARMS.—Gen Martin has issued an order to the commanding officers of the Militia Regiments in this State to collect without delay "all the public arms within their respective commands and report to this office the number and quality on hand at the end of January, February and March, and afterwards at the end of each quarter.

All unserviceable arms will be forwarded to the Ordinance Officer in this city for repairs."

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The Richmond Dispatch announces upon responsible authority, that Gen. Beauregard has been transferred from the army of the Potomac, to Columbus, Ky.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Died recently in hospital, WM. A. CONRAD, of Yadkin County, a private in Capt. Connally's Company.

The deceased was a young man of amiable disposition, and was much esteemed by his comrades in arms.

Also, in hospital at Petersburg, JOHN LASH, son of Wm. A. Lash, Esq., of Stokes County, a private in Capt. Westmoreland's Company.

At Wilmington N. C., in camp of 28t Regiment N. C. Vol. on the 11th inst., Orderly Sergeant BIRD HOLLYFIELD, in the 26th year of his age. The deceased was a member of Capt. Norman's Company.

For the Press.

"Traveler,"--Sentinel,--"Citizen."

An article in the late Western Sentinel, signed a "CITIZEN," purporting to answer the communication of a "Traveler" in a late Richmond paper, deserves some attention, as it breathes forth *hot* and *cold* in the same breath, and to me appears to be closely allied in spirit to the malicious spirit that induced a so-called "Traveler" to grossly slander the citizens of our town, and the neighboring counties. And as the editor of the Sentinel now comes forward as the bed-fellow of both a "Traveler," and a "Citizen," and as these jointly constitute the *tail end* of a certain clique in our county, formerly so well known as the Court House Clique, and closely allied in principle to the party in our State Convention that favored the enactment of gag-laws and test-oaths, we propose to devote a few lines to them jointly, hoping thereby to remodel them, and induce them to become better contributors to the cause of our Southern Confederacy, not in empty words and base insinuations on others, but by acts and deeds of a noble character, that speak better and louder than words! I shall not follow a "Citizen" into his dodgings for isolated cases of what he calls disloyalty, for I learn that such cases turn up in the very heart of this Southern Confederacy! For the truth of my assertion, I refer "Traveler," "Citizen," and the editor of the Sentinel to some late copies of the Richmond Examiner, where Southern men, (high in office,) with northern principles are fully exposed. Why have not these malicious ones spent more of their spleen on our Government for employing such men in offices at Richmond?—Such a course appears not to have suited their purpose. The end to be attained could not thus be realized! A deep seated malignity towards a majority of our citizens for having uniformly voted against certain men and measures, had to be avenged, and the cognomen of "Traveller" had to be assumed, in order to avoid responsibility for so dirty a piece of work!!!

"Citizen" says: "The united voice of the people of Forsyth has not been for the South."—and the editor of the Sentinel says: "We make no mention of surrounding counties. We believe that most of them if not all are *less inflicted with the disease of disloyalty than our own Forsyth!*

Here is the disgraceful fact revealed to the citizens of Forsyth, that they have in their very midst, a man willing and ready to endorse the foul slanders of "Traveler"!

Shame, eternal shame upon the poor deluded offspring of Forsyth who, in the day of her trouble, not only forsakes her, but turns upon and spurns her!! May her people forever disown him as an ungrateful wretch!!!

Hear him again: "We venture to make the assertion, that not a single dollar has been contributed by that class of our citizens who refused to vote for Jeff. Davis, curse the war, and praise the old Union." In the first place I don't hear much cursing of the war, but one fact I know and am bold to speak, that "ONE" of those included in the above charge, has given more towards sustaining our brave volunteers, than "Traveler," "a Citizen," "an Editor," and a dozen of the same class put together!!! Who of them therefore, by his acts has proved himself the most *loyal?* Of the above fact, proof positive can at any time be furnished.

I further assert, upon proof most positive, that our citizens have with one accord, and with unparalleled unanimity, contributed men, money, provisions and clothing towards prosecuting and maintaining the war.

And among these are those to be found who are so grossly slandered by "Traveler" and the editor of the Sentinel!! And as this editor has now voluntarily entered the ring, it is not out of place to call him on the stand, and make him witness against himself:

1. Why have you not proven your loyalty by volunteering in defence of Southern Rights?

2. What have you done to sustain our brave volunteers?

3. How many did you board of those volunteers who were allotted our Winston friends to accommodate?

4. What have you done to exempt you from the sweeping charge of disloyalty made by "Traveler?"

Answer these questions fairly and honestly to those of your citizens whom you have so grossly slandered.

Let us now turn to the general subject, and refer to matters of some importance to us as a portion of the Southern Confederacy. I refer to the party bickerings that are kept up amongst us, and ask the question, why is this so? This is readily explained: A large majority of our citizens were Union men. We held on to the *old Union* with an attachment almost as strong as death itself; but when Lincoln's proclamation came, we at once gave way, and with heart and hand fully endorsed the Southern cause. Have we ever received credit for this act, at the hands of our old political oponents, who were in power when this state of things took place?

How many former Union men have been tendered office at the hands of those in power?

The very fatal policy of ignoring old Union men, and setting them aside as unfit to hold office has engendered a feeling of mistrust amongst our party against the old Democratic party which threatens to fasten itself down upon us.

And the equally fatal policy of imputing wrong motives of action, and the worse than wrong policy of abusing us and calling us disloyalists, traitors, &c., have embittered the minds of the old Union men against the old Democrats to such a degree, that no old Democrat can be elected to office in our county.

Another fatal error was enacted by some of our countymen at the time the first volunteer companies were formed, and this has materially checked the spirit for volunteering amongst our young men.—Had the men who so bravely volunteered *on paper* (and who through the influence of their names induced many of our brave youth to volunteer) carried out their resolutions, and gone to the war, they would have set our youth an example worthy of imitation; but as these men had their names erased from the lists as soon as it was ascertained that names enough had been secured to save the company, and are now at home snugly housed in the bosom of their families, they have by this act of theirs, not only given reason to doubt their sincerity on the subject, but they have thrown a damper on the good cause of volunteering in our county, the baneful effects of which we are now daily experiencing

And as these men appeared before the public as the peculiar friends of the South, it was certainly due that cause that they should stand foremost in the ranks of her defenders. And as our young men were compelled to see all this, they quite naturally came to the conclusion, "that what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose!"

In spite of these difficulties, I hold it to be the duty of all men that can leave home without materially affecting the well-being of entire families, to come forward now and rally to the defence of our Southern Confederacy. The enemy is threatening us from the West, and one or two more battles lost on our side, may bring the enemy to our doors!

Arise, young men of Forsyth, gird on your armor, and honor the call of your State. In the East, your comrades are now summoned to arm by a call of the Law; let the West respond freely and voluntarily, "here we are, ready to defend our homes!"

Let then party bickering cease; and first of all, let the men that impute disloyalty on others, prove their loyalty by volunteering in defence of our and their homes.

If this is done, I'll guarantee that there will be no lack of volunteers! Come on, then and obey your country's call.

COMMUNICATION.

MANASSAS, VA., Jan. 20, 1862.

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in stating to the citizens of Salem and vicinity, that we received through the kindness and care of W. F. Carmichæl, Chief Musician of the 21st Regiment of N. C. Troops, all and every box or package sent by our friends and relatives to us by the said Carmichæl; and gladly pronounce as false the report which we learn has been circulated by some mean and low persons of Salem, that the said Carmichæl had appropriated to his own use the contents of boxes sent by persons in and around Salem to their friends and relations of this Regiment in the care and keeping of the said Carmichæl.

H. SHEPPERD,
S. C. JAMES,
W. J. PFOHL,
J. R. VOGLER,
R. W. WHARTON,
J. A. COOPER,
W. L. OWEN,
S. G. HALL,
F. E. KEEHLN,
J. P. BRENDEL,
E. B. CASSEL,
R. E. WILSON,
JNO. K. CONNALLY,
JAS. A. REICH,
DAVID PACK,
Y. B. CASSEL,
ALEX. J. MILLER,
A. W. KIGER,
ALEX. RIGHTS,
J. M. ROTHROCK,
A. H BELO,
D. M. MALLOY,

Lieutenant, Comp. L. 21st Reg. N. C. Tr.
DAVID BARROW,
Adjutant 21st Reg. N. C. Troops.

THE MILITIA DRAFT.

The following is the order of Adjutant General Martin, ordering a draft of the militia of several counties in this State:

EXECUTIVE DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA,
Adj't Gen'l's Office, (Militia,)
Raleigh, Jan. 18th, 1862.

Colonel: You will forthwith assemble all the men liable to militia duty under existing orders in your regiment, and select by volunteering first and then by lot, one third of the whole regiment, who will immediately equip and prepare themselves with their own arms, or the best they can procure, and be ready at any moment to march to any point which may be invaded. Substitutes will be allowed.

The Colonel, when the numbers will admit, will form the men thus designated into companies of not less than eighty, with one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and two Second Lieutenants, who shall be selected by him from among the officers of proper rank in the regiment; and when more than two companies go from a regiment, one of the field officers shall command them.

The companies, when ordered to march, shall carry with them what ammunition they can, and five days' provisions.

Companies thus formed shall march at once on the order of seven (7) Justices, and report to any General C. S. A. who may have called for them, and you will report by letter to this office when they move.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—It has been known that numerous robberies of the mail between Fayetteville and Raleigh have occurred within the past three months; and recently suspicion fixed upon one of the stage drivers named Cooper. A great number of letters, broken open, have been found in the woods near the road. On Tuesday night last, our Postmaster, Jas. G. Cook, Esq, proceeded up the road and arrested Cooper, whom he took to Raleigh for examination.

After examination before Magistrates at Raleigh, yesterday, Cooper was admitted to bail in the sum of $250.—*Fay. Observer.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

[Compiled from the Register and Standard.

The Convention reassembled on Monday the 20th inst. Forty-five members answered to their names; but not being a quorum, the Convention adjourned to Tuesday.

On Tuesday, a quorum being present, the Convention proceeded to business.

Mr. Brown introduced an ordinance allowing those soldiers who volunteer for the war $25 county in addition to the $50 allowed by the Confederate Government.

The unfinished business of the last day of the session was now taken up, it being an ordinance to provide for the issue of Treasury notes and for other purposes. The ordinance was discussed at length by several members.

On Wednesday, Mr. Strange introduced an ordinance authorizing the Governor to accept, arm and equip 10,000 volunteers for the defence of the State. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The unfinished business of yesterday, (an ordinance in regard to the issue of Treasury Notes,) was taken up. A motion to refer it to a select committee, produced considerable discussion. The motion did not prevail. In the afternoon session the ordinance was amended and passed the third reading, under a suspension of the rule.

According to the ordinance as it now stands, the notes hereafter to be issued will bear no interest, one half of them to be of the denomination of five dollars, one fourth of ten, and one fourth of twenty dollars.

On Thursday, the Convention was engaged considering the charter of the Piedmont Railroad, (the Danville connection.) It was finally postponed until Thursday next, on account of the absence of several members.

The Chatham Coalfield Railroad was the next business in order, when, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the Convention adjourned.

On Friday, the ordinance authorising an exchange of bonds, and for other purposes,—being an amendment of the charter of the Chatham and Coalfields Railroad passed 2nd reading—37 to 34.

On Saturday, further action on the Chatham and Coalfields Railroad was postponed and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. Ruffin introduced the following resolution, which was adopted, under a suspension of the rules:

"*Resolved*, That in aid of the revenue, a reasonable tax ought to be laid on the distillation of spirituous liquors, or on the grain used for distillation, and that the committee on finance enquire as to the proper mode and amount of such tax, and report an ordinance for that purpose.

Referred to the committee on finance.

Nothing else of much interest.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Democrat, of January 17th, says:

Information reached this city last night that, yesterday, a large body of rebels, numbering about 6,000, in command of Jeff. Thompson, advanced upon a Federal detachment of 800 troops, under Col. Mills, at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle.

A desperate conflict ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides. The Federals, overpowered by numbers, had, at latest accounts, fallen back a distance of 8 miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob. At Pilot Knob considerable alarm existed. An attack was thought to be inevitable.

Forsyth District Committees

ON ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTEER'S FAMILIES.

I WISH the Treasurers of the various "District Committees" to draw at once the amount they will require for the assistance to Volunteer's Families up to March, and render to me by the middle of February, at farthest, an account of their receipts and expenditures, to enable me to make out a return to the Magistrates at March Court.

E. A. VOGLER,
Treasurer of the Central Committee.
Salem, Jan. 31, 1862. 40-2w

Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

"Bethel Regt to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place.—All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this office without dely, with a view of going into this Regiment which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. Where a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows; a captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty five, Second Lieut. for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK,
J. G. MARTIN,
40-4t Adjutant General.

WANTED,

A GOOD YOUNG COW and CALF.
Apply
AT THIS OFFICE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 61.

LATEST NEWS.

The Kentucky Disaster.

The Petersburg Express of the 25th inst. has the following dispatches from a friend in Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 24.—Gen. Crittenden began the attack at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. The enemy were supposed to be only about 1500 strong, but they were found to number fully 14,000. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed early in the action, and Gen. Crittenden was wounded. Col. Carroll then assumed the command, and recrossed the Cumberland.

Our loss was three hundred, and the loss of the enemy from four to five hundred.

The 15th Mississippi, White's, and Battle's regiments protected our rear while crossing the river.

Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were lost.

We marched nine miles to attack the enemy, who was repulsed three times and then fell back to their fortifications. When they outflanked us, we retreated back to our breastworks, and were then surrounded. We then determined to recross the Cumberland river, which we did under the fire of the enemy. This was 8 o'clock on Sunday night.

We lost all our horses, tents, equipage, and eleven guns spiked or thrown into the river.

Gen. Zollicoffer's body was not recovered.

Our forces (6000 in number) are still falling back.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 24, P. M.—Gen. Crittenden rallied at Monticello, Ky., and will make a stand there.

The disaster to Confederate arms has been greatly exaggerated by frightened fugitives who have come in.

[Monticello is the county seat of Wayne county, Ky., immediately adjoining Pulaski, and about 25 miles distant from Somerset, in a Southwesterly direction.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.—The Confederates spiked their cannon and threw them into the river. The enemy got one cannon, 2000 horses and mules, and 200 wagons. Our stores were burned.

Stragglers returning speak very freely of the cause of this disaster. There is intense excitement and indignation here in consequence of the reports.

THE CAPTURE OF CEDAR KEYS.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—A letter dated the 19th inst., confirms the capture of Cedar Keys by the Federals, who burned the wharves, 5 loaded schooners, 50 bales of cotton, and 150 barrels of turpentine. A flat, with 15 men and some ladies, was captured by the Yankees, and the men ironed.

A letter from Fernandina, says that the citizens of Cedar Keys were not molested,—private property was not taken, and that the enemy had left the place.

[Ceder Keys is a small town with about 30 houses, and probably 100 inhabitants. The bar has nine feet of water, and is a good harbor for small vessels. Some time since, the Confederate troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of Cedar Keys.]

NORFOLK, Jan. 24.—A very severe storm has been prevailing here since yesterday, accompanied by high winds, beating rains, and raging sea.

This morning the light-boat anchored off Cape Henry by the Yankees, in the absence of the Cape Henry light, broke her moorings and went ashore on Pleasure House beach. We captured her and also seven men, seven muskets, and 300 gallons of oil, provisions, &c.

THE GALE ON THE COAST.—According to dispatches from various points on the coast of North Carolina the weather has been perfectly awful there for the last few days. A succession of heavy gales have been tumbling the surf around Burnside's vessels in a way bordering on the tremendous, and we fancy that that Pirate thief and his corsair rabble have been rocked pretty nearly out of their skins. About Hatteras, we presume, the billows have been as furious as the lash of the Storm King could make them. We have already received accounts from Yankee sources, of at least eight of the Burnside fleet having been driven ashore and burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. This was several days ago. We learn that on Thursday all day and night the gale was terrific on the coast near Wilmington, and there is very little doubt that it was worse at Hatteras and in Pamlico Sound, as the wind was from the east.

Pet. Express, 25th.

STOCKS.—Confederate Bonds of the $100,000,000 loan are quoted in Richmond at 100 and interest. North Carolina Bonds 87½. Virginia 86.

In New York, on the 21st inst., Virginia 6's sold at 50 a 50½; Tennessee 6's, 43½ a 44½; North Carolina 6's, 62; Missouri 6's, 42 a 42½.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—Latest advices state that preparations for war continue to be made in England.

The London Times understands that England has returned an answer to Seward expressing gratification at his disavowal of Wilkes' act in capturing Mason and Slidell.

The Post announces that England is fully satisfied.

The News denounces the policy of the Times and Post.

NORTHERN FEELING.

Capt. Tansil, late of the U. S. Marine corps, recently discharged from Fort Warren, has communicated to the Richmond Examiner his observations of things at the North. We make the following extracts:—

"The most remarkable aspect of the public sentiment was that of extreme disappointment at the results of the war so far as it has progressed. The most candid of the Northern people confessed their disappointment, especially with reference to two topics—the integrity of the slave population and the tremendous amount of resistance that the South had offered to the resources and best exertions of the North. Expressions opposing the prosecution of the war were every day becoming more open, and more careless of restraint. It was commonly said that the Democratic party would soon be in power again at the North, and that its programme would be to upset the whole present system of Yankee Government and deal terrible vengeance upon those responsible for the consequences of the war. We are told that public expressions were more than once heard that "Cameron and Wells should be hung," and that the work of retribution should go on until "every man who had loaned money to the government had been treated to a halter." Regrets at once pitiful and ridiculous were lavished on the destruction of "the Union."

The resignation of Cameron, Lincoln's Secretary of War, was treated with congratulations by the less ultra people of the North; and it was said that Welle's resignation would soon follow. The "emancipationists" were excessively annoyed, and were showing the most infamous exasperation of feeling. The pages of Harper's Weekly are adorned with scurrilous cuts, and illustrations given of an exasperated policy of conquest in pictures of Southern ladies "of the first families" delving at wash-tubs under Massachusetts task-masters.

There was a general feeling of despair at the financial aspects of the war. It was stated, on authority, that no more specie would be paid out of the Federal treasury except for interest on the old public debt.—All private loans had ceased, and the full coming of the crisis was awaited in a sort of dreary despair. The newspapers were endeavoring to animate confidence, but the influence of the press in the North, owing to its long course of deception in the war, had positively expired. The utter prostration of this means of popular influence is mentioned as an important sign of distrust and blankness of the public mind of the North. The triumphs of Northern arms almost daily recorded in Northern papers were actually hooted at, and in the common intercourse of life it was sourcastically said, "no one believes the newspapers."

THE HORSE CONTRACTS.

We have reason to believe that in some of the purchasing departments of the Government, monstrous and audacious frauds have been perpetrated; and we expect soon to be in possession of the facts to authorize a complete exposure of the matter. There is talk on the street that one single horse contract of a well known official here has realized him a fortune. We have more than once had our attention called to the curious management of a fraud in the purchase of horses for the government. It is for the purchasing officer, in the first instance, to reject horses that are offered as not coming up to the government standard, or as unsound; a pimp, or accomplice is kept to buy the horse, after he is rejected, at a reduced price, and then the purchasing officer buys from the accomplice, and charges the horse at full government price.

The subjoined statement of a correspondent hints at this acute trick of complicity by which the government is defrauded:

Some time since I rode to one of the government stables, in the neighborhood of the Potomac, and offered to sell to the agent there a very fine pony, both for riding and working purposes, but the agent said he did not want said horse at any price.—He was too small, &c., &c. I concluded that I would look at the horses, there expecting to see them all large and fine; but to my great surprise, I found horses there not much more than half as heavy as my own, with sore backs, swollen legs, hip caps gone, lame, big heads and little bodies, sharp behind and low before, legs scarred from kicking in gear, &c., &c. The mules were in a similar condition. I asked the men who were attending to them if the agent there bought these horses for the government. They said he had. I then remarked that said agent would not purchase mine at any price, and yet I would not give him for a stable full of such horses as I saw there. An old man who stammered badly, replied by saying "M-m-master, I r-r reckon, s-s-sir, you do-don't be-belong to-to- de par-party whar-whar dey fa-fa-favors, s sir." Of course I disclaimed all connection with that party. I had heard a report before this, that only a certain party or parties could sell horses there, and that a handsome profit was made out of the government on every horse purchased.—How true the report is I can't say, but certainly an investigation ought to be had in the matter. Horse dealers had told me that I could not sell any horse to the government—that he must get into certain other hands first. I wonder if this is true?

We clip the above from the Richmond *Examiner*. This horse business we fear has eaten a large hole in the State as well as in the Confederate treasury. Few men are good judges of horses, and it has no doubt been difficult always to procure suitable men to buy horses for the army.

Raleigh Standard.

FREE TRADE.

The propriety of suspending all tariffs upon imported goods during the existence of the blockade or during the war, has been urged upon the Confederate Congress by several of our cotemporaries. It is understood that the Congress is considering that question, and that President Davis has avowed his adherence to a "free trade policy." Are we to understand by this, that the proposition to abolish all tariff duties during the war, is to be an entering wedge to the future policy of the government after the war is over? If so, let it be openly avowed and let the people understand it. We have heretofore alluded to the significant fact, that nearly all the cotton States have assumed the payment of the Confederate war tax the present year, in order to save the people from the burden of paying it now by "direct taxation." Now, if the country is to be launched out upon an entire free trade policy, with an enormous public debt upon it, why not let the people at once begin to taste the sweets of direct taxation? Are they afraid?—We have no hesitancy in saying that we hold still to the old doctrine of a tariff upon imported goods for the purpose of revenue, affording incidental protection to our own manufactures. This was the old Jackson doctrine—it has been tried, and found to be the true policy. Direct taxation for the support of the Confederate government and the paying of the war debt, would never be borne by the great mass of the people.—*Standard.*

Notes of the War.

The Civil War Among the Indians.

Rev. H F. Buckner, writes to the Tennessee Baptist, from the Creek Agency, Creek Nation, under date December 18, as follows:

Dear Brother Graves: It has been many months since I have enjoyed the luxury of writing to you; but as brethern Compore and Murrow are on a short visit to my house, I can send this letter by them to be mailed at Fort Smith. We are in the midst of the most horrid Indian war that history has ever recorded, or that poets ever sang. The words of Dr. Cheever, that I forwarded to the Tennessee Baptist from New York last August a year ago, are literally fulfilled.—Said he: "There is coming a war, compared with which all former wars were mere boy's play." I was satisfied then, from what I saw and heard in New York, that there was no conservatism in the North; that a war had been already maturely and purposely planned; that it was known to the wire-workers of Black Republicanism, and that they then had emissaries in Europe to further their designs and interests: hence I gave your readers a fair warning of these things, and returned to the Indians a confirmed secessionist. I was not caught here by a sudden surprise; for I determined, the Lord helping me, to sink or swim with our interests here among these people. I cannot now give you a history of the rise and progress of our political evils; but I can safely say that I never read of a more savage and unnatural war than the one that is now in progress here. In future I will trace our troubles to Abolition emissaries, and show who brought them on, as we have intercepted letters that will fasten the damning guilt upon long faced hypocrites who came and stayed here under the false guise of religious teachers. I was at the night battle on the Red Fork where we lost five men, and the enemy fifty-six. At that engagement we captured ten of the enemy's wagons loaded with sugar, coffee, salt, &c., &c.; besides 27 prisoners, and a number of ponies and cattle. I could not be at the recent engagement on Little Verdegris, on account of sickness; but our officers say that our men killed and wounded 300 of the enemy, while we lost ten. Two others have died of their wounds, but no others are dangerously wounded. We also captured some 60 wagons, besides a great number of mules, all of which belonged to the deserters from the Cherokees. Col. Drew's entire regiment of full blood Cherokees, except himself and about twenty-five others, went over to the enemy on the night before the fight. I should also except Lieut. Col. Ross, and a few others who were not near the engagement. Our forces consisted of 1,400 men under Cols. Cooper, D N McIntosh, and Sims; while the enemy had forces variously estimated at from two thousand six hundred to four thousand. The 600 Creeks present under Col. McIntosh fought like tigers. I say this because the Texans all give them this credit, while I see the Fort Smith papers, through mistake, do them injustice. The Creeks on both sides were stripped to the skin and painted to the teeth. Creek met Creek and disputed each others right to the same tree; and frequently they would wrest the guns from the very hands of their living enemies, as if they had been only ball sticks. What is remarkable is, that in a hand to hand fight of Creek with Creek for five hours there was but one Creek killed on the Southern side! History can no where show the like of this, and I am sure that God was on our side. We had offered peace to the enemy, we had exhausted every means to conciliate them; even offering them rewards, and making the most humiliating concessions because they were our brethren, and when nothing would do them but a fight, God forsook them in the day of battle. The deserting Cherokees had a corn shuck tied to the top of their head for a badge, and 30 of their heads lost their corn shuck scalps over which our Choctaw allies danced to the tune of Dixie on the following night. The Cherokee deserters belong to the society of Pins, (a secret Abolition society, organized by the Jones of Boston Board notoriety, whose badge consists in wearing a pin in some specified position in the coat collar.) A majority of the full blood Cherokees belong to this party, and when Drew's regiment deserted our ranks, all our forces, after the battle, ceased to pursue the enemy, and came back to watch the Cherokee nation. Stand Waity has a regiment of half breed Cherokees, all of whom are true to the Confederacy; and I presume that a majority of the nation are half breeds, and true to the South. Chief Ross made a speech at Gibson yesterday, favoring the South; but as he made and officered the Pin regiment, many doubt him. I am in the midst of the excitement, between two fires; with the enemy's forces only 45 miles to the left, and the Cherokee Pins only 15 miles to my right. An effort was made to fire my premises since I commenced this communication, but having much company at my house, extinguished the flames. I had to abandon my place at Micco, because every body fled from around there while I was off with our regiment, and most of all my corn, wheat, poultry, &c., were stolen. Bro. Vandivere and family have moved to Texas, so that I am alone as a Baptist Missionary to the Creeks for the third time in the past thirteen years. I occupy the house vacated by Brother Vandivere, near Creek Agency, 40 miles north of Micco.

We expect to pursue the enemy in a very few days. My young wife will be alone with the servants; but she is a heroine. This day I am 43 years old; and this day a year ago the love of my youth and partner of my early years, went to her blissful reward —Blessed be her precious memory forever. Happy! thrice happy!! was she in being spared these perils. Ever since Bable was built has there been a people so confounded as these. I am personally acquainted with many, *many* families who have on both sides in this civil (?) war. I know others with us who have wives and children on the other side, (for the enemy carry women with them,) and I know natural brothers, who are also brothers in the same church, who are now on this and some on that side in the days of battle! I know a Baptist Deacon on that side who has two sons and three brothers with him, and one of his brothers carried our Confederate Stars and Bars at the night fight of Red River. But (thank God) there are but few Yankists with them; while there are twenty-one Yankist preachers in our single regiment, including of myself and Col. D. N McIntosh! But I am wearying you. I wish to say to the General Association, Ga., I am at your service.

H. F. BUCKNER.

THE NEW FLAG.

We take the following interesting extract from a letter from Centreville to the Houston Telegraph:

"Yesterday a very interesting ceremony took place in front of Centreville—the presentation of the battle flags to the different regiments composing the 2d Division of the first corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. Longstreet. The flags were presented to the Colonels of the different Regiments by Gen. Beauregard, the idol of the army. Gen. Beauregard's speech on presenting them was short and to the point He said, "Into your keeping I place these flags, and I want them to be to you an emblem of victory or death." Several of the Colonels made short and appropriate speeches on receiving the flags. The remarks of Col. Jenkins, of the 5th South Carolina Regiment, were peculiarly appropriate. Col. Withers, of the 18th Virginia Regiment, in his speech alluded to the fact that the flag presented to him was somewhat faded. Gen. Beauregard responded, "take it and dye it in the blood of the enemy." Each of the Colonels then carried the flags to the front of their regiments, and each regiment saluted the flag that in future was to wave over them. After the presentation, the troops called clamorously for Gen. Beauregard, who came forward with his staff and was greeted with three rousing cheers. A call was then made for Gen. Johnston, and after him Gen. Longstreet, each one of whom were tremendously cheered. Never before have I seen troops who seemed to have such implicit confidence in their leaders. Flags were to have been presented to Gen. Van Dorn's Division to-day, but was postoned on account of the inclemency of the weather.

It was found from experience that the national Confederate flag was very hard to distinguish at a distance from the United States flag, hence the reason why a battle flag has been adopted. The new battle flag is about three and a half feet long by three wide. It is made out of red silk, which is bordered around with yellow fringe. Extending diagonally across from corner to corner are two bars of blue silk about four inches wide, which form a cross like an X, and in this cross are placed eleven white stars. The flag is a very beautiful one, and I hope that it may be adopted as our national flag.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

We are indebted to a Correspondent of the New York Herald, who writes from North Carolina, for the following information as regards the Defences on the Sea Coast and line of Rail Roads in this and adjoining States.

"The entrance to Elizabeth river is greatly obstructed. First, the batteries of Craney Island, Tanner's creek and Sewell's Point command the entrance.—Second, the channel is obstructed by heavy ships' cables, leaving only a narrow passage in the centre for the passage of vessels. A line of entrenchments has been completed, commencing a quarter of a mile below the Naval Hospital, running three-quarters of a mile back of Portsmouth, and terminating about one mile above the navy-yard. At the point where the rail-road from Weldon to Portsmouth passes through this entrenchment, the rebels have mounted three 32-pounder rifle guns, and on the line of these entrenchments eight other pieces of ordnance of inferior calibre are in position. This line extends several miles.—At the point where the railroad crosses, and where the three guns are mounted, a regiment of North Carolina Volunteers are stationed. At Suffolk, on the same railroad line, seventeen miles from Portsmouth, about one third of a regiment is encamped. Winter quarters have been erected on the fair ground and Ward's farm, about one and a half miles back of Norfolk. The number of troops between Suffolk and Cape Henry (a distance of 34 miles), including those at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Craney Island and the river batteries, amounts to about 19,000 men."

THE BLOCKADE.

Among the recent arrivals at Havana, we notice that of a vessel from a Confederate port, which is the *hundredth* arrival at that port from the Confederate States since the establishment of the so called blockade. We have reliable information that among the documents taken to Europe by Messrs Mason and Slidell was an officially verified register of more than five hundred arrivals and departures at and from Confederate ports, since the blockade was proclaimed. One of the points determined by the Paris Convention was that a blockade, to be binding on neutral nations, must be "effective"—and Admiral Milne, on taking command of the British squadron in the American waters, acting, no doubt, under instructions from his government, gave notice that the running of the blockade three times at any port would be taken as evidence that the blockade was ineffective and consequently not legal and binding.

The information taken out to England and France on this subject will arrive at an opportune time. It is scarcely conceivable, in view of the urgent need of England for cotton, and of France for cotton and tobacco, that those powers, having just grounds for setting aside the blockade, would not avail themselves of the present temper of their people to make those grounds effective as a basis for action. They must look, too, with peculiar abhorrence upon the new expedient, resorted to by the Federal Government, of closing Southern harbors with a barricade of sunken ship loads of stones. This is a solecism in war for which they were not prepared. They might respect a blockade maintained in reasonable efficiency by the strenuous exertion of the Federal navy; but they could not look patiently upon a scheme aiming at the permanent sealing up of Southern ports and the permanent interruption of commercial intercourse between Europe and the South.

Let the Trent difficulty, then, come to an amicable conclusion, and yet the North would have a heavy foreign account to settle. In the meantime the Southern Confederacy asks nothing of France and England but the enforcement against the blockade of a principle solemnly affirmed by them in the declaration of Paris. She can deal single handed and to the bitter end with the injustice and malignity of the North, and begs no favor from any quarter. She simply claims that foreign nations shall not exhibit partiality to the enemy by waiving rights, the enforcement of which would not be more conducive to her interests than to their own.—*Rich'd Whig, 22d inst.*

GOVERNMENT PREMIUMS.—Congress has before it a plan for the encouragement of the manufacture of small arms, saltpetre, and gunpowder. It is proposed that the Government shall advance 50 per cent. of the cost to such parties as engage in their manufature, the latter having previously expended one-fourth of the proposed capital and given bond for the proper expenditure of the Government loan and for its re-payment in manufactured articles after commencing operations. The Secretary of War will also be authorized to contract in advance for the articles proposed to be manufactured.

Gen Beauregard and the fair Baltimoreans.

AN EPISODE OF LIFE AT CONTREVILLE.

The following interesting incident is related in a Richmond letter to the New Orleans Crescent.

Some negroes at work upon the fortifications and roads took it into their heads one night to serenade General Beauregard.—Pleased with their performance, he went to the window and asked them to sing "My Maryland," the sweetest and most touching song the war has yet produced. They were unable to sing it. The next day Col Jordan, Beauregard's Adjutant, who has printing press in his department, caused several copies of "My Maryland" to be struck off and sent to the members of the first Maryland Regiment, many of whom are vocalists of the highest order. The hint was taken, and that night Gen. Beauregard heard "My Maryland" sung with a power and pathos which exiles alone can give it. At its close, he stepped forward, and in his modest, gentle way, said "Gentlemen I thank you warmly for the very agreeable serenade you have given me."—The Marylanders, knowing his quiet habits, and thinking he had said all he intended to say, responded with "three cheers for Beauregard, and were about to return to their camp.—What was their surprise when he called to them to stay, and unfurling a flag said: "Gentlemen I present to you a Confederate battle flag, made in Baltimore, by the most beautiful woman in that city."

Without waiting to hear more, an enthusiastic young officer called for "three cheers for Miss Hettie Cary," which were given with a will. "Not so fast," said the Major of the First Maryland, as soon as the cheering ceased; "Not so fast" said he, putting his hand on the shoulder of the excited Lieutenant, "It was not Miss Hettie, but her sister." "Three cheers then for Miss Jennie Cary," cried the Lieutenant. Of course they were heartily given. When the sound died away into perfect silence, and the audience, now comprising most of the regiment, awaited Gen. Beauregard's further remarks with wrapt attention, he continued: "Yes, it was made by Miss Jennie Cary, and when she presented it to me, I promised her on the honor of a gentleman, that I would, with my own hands, plant it upon the Washington Monument in Baltimore."

This assurance of the triumphant return to their city, coming from the lips of the commanding General, and while their hearts were still softened by the tender strains of their chosen song of love and lamentation, produced effect on the Marylanders which it is impossible to describe. They were literally transported with joy and enthusiasm.

MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore,
That fleck'd the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle Queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Hark to a wandering son's appeal,
Maryland, my Maryland!
My mother State, to thee I kneel,
Maryland, my Maryland!
For life and death, for weal and woe,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Come! to thine own heroic throng,
That stalks with liberty along,
And give a new *Key** to thy song,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Dear mother! burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain,
"*Sic semper*" 'tis the proud refrain,
That baffles minion back again,
Maryland!
Arise, in majesty again,
Maryland, my Maryland!

I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland, my Maryland!
But thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland, my Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek,
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the vandal toll,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll,
Better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than crusifix on of the soul,
Maryland, my Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum
Maryland, my Maryland!
The old Line's bugle, fife and drum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She's not dead, nor deaf nor dumb,
Huzzah! she spurns the Northern scum,
She breathes, she breathes, she'll come!
she'll come!
Maryland, my Maryland!

*The author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

LOST PISTOL.

A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.
Dec. 3,1861—3t-pd.

THE COAST.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following interesting statement:—

Roanoke Island is at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, and is the boundary line between that and Pamlico Sound, which the enemy's ships enter upon crossing the bar at Hatteras. Pamlico Sound is a shallow body of water only navigable by light draft vessels, 80 miles long, and from 8 to 30 miles broad, separated from the Atlantic by low sandy islands, scarcely a mile wide, covered with bushes. Pamlico Sound receives Neuse, Tar, and Pamlico rivers. Newbern is on the Neuse, at the junction of Trent river with it—the Trent being a sort of estuary of Pamlico Sound. It is not without protection; but it is unnecessary to say what.

Washington is on the Tar river, at its entrance into Pamlico river, at the head of navigation for sea going craft, and 40 miles from the Sound. No large vessel can reach it, the water not being sufficiently deep.

On the north, Pamlico connects with Albemarle Sound, which is 60 miles long from east to west, and from 4 to 15 miles wide. It receives the waters of Roanoke and Chowan rivers, and communicates with the Chesapeake bay by the Dismal Swamp canal.

Edenton is situated near the mouth of Chowan river, on Edenton bay, which sets up from Albemarle Sound. It is 66 miles from Norfolk.

The Chowan river is formed by the union of the Nottoway and Meherrin rivers, which rise in Virginia and unite above Winton, N. C., and, flowing S. S. E., it enters Albemarle Sound by a wide estuary a little south of the mouth of the Roanoke. It is navigable for small sail vessels to Murfreesboro', on the Meherrin branch, about 75 miles from the ocean.

Elizabeth City, N. C, is on the Pasquotank river, 20 miles from its entrance into Albemarle Sound, 40 miles S. S. W. of Norfolk. Vessels drawing 7 feet of water come up to Elizabeth City, which communicates with Norfolk with water via the Dismal Swamp Canal.

The reader perceives the extent of water communication the enemy will command should he get possession of the two Sounds, with boats of light draft. Roanoke Island commands the entrance to Albemarle Sound There is a force there, how large, or how defended, we are unable to say; but we imagine it will have to abandon the place should the enemy make a demonstration upon it with his large naval force. Gen. Wise has been appointed to command that place and all North of it and South of Norfolk. He has been only recently appointed, and has not yet left this city Gen. Branch, of N. C., commands the district next below Albemarle Sound, including Pamlico. He has been, it is said, taking the most vigilant measures for the defence of the towns and coasts in his district.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1862.

S. T. Speer, vs Mary E. Johnson. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur to said suit,—otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against her.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of the said Court at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1962. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. Joyce, D. C.
jan. 31-40—6t-adv $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Hannah Shields vs Isaac N. Shields Alson Pitts & others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, that Isaac N. Shields and Alson Pitts are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the said Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, and then there plead answer or demur to said petition or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Winston, this the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862. C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.
jan. 24—6w: pr $5.

CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.
Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.
Oct. 5, 1861.

AUCTION SALE
OF GOODS!

THE undersigned, being about to remove, will offer for sale by auction, in WAUGHTOWN, ON THURSDAY THE 6th OF FEBRUARY NEXT, their stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GLASS AND DELFWARE,

Irish Linen, Grey and White Linen, Grass Linen, Duck, Gingham, Dotted Swiss and Book Muslin, Lawn, Black and White Bobinet, Berege, Veils, Laces and Edgings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, &c.

Hinges, Screws, Locks and Knobs, Chisels, Plane Irons, Augurs, Bits, Braces, Files, Drawing Knives, Grindstone Fixtures, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Harness Mounting, &c.

HATS, Boy's Shoes, Books and Slates, Paint Brushes, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, and a variety of Notions, &c.

This stock will be sold on a credit without reserve or by-bidding.—Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

H. M. LASH & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1862.

Also at the same time and place, I will sell a BLACK-BAY MARE, TOP BUGGY and HARNESS, HAND CART, STOVE, and various other articles of personal property.

H. M. LASH.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

TO HIRE.

I have yet two young NEGRO MEN for hire during the present year.

A. H. SHEPPERD.
GOOD SPRING, Jan. 14, 1862.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FIVE CENTSRE WARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.
Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1862.

Elder Levi Bodenhamer,	Jordan Rominger,
Miss Bethana Barynes	Mrs. Margarett Riggs,
Lucetta Brown,	Major C. L. Snyder,
Mrs. Elizabeth Casey,	Joel Vest,
Miss Mary E. Calhoon	J. A. Vannell,
" Mary J. Davis,	Mrs. S. Webb,
Alfred Everett,	Joseph Wosley,
Miss Mary Holston 3,	Silas Ward 2,
W. B. Marsh,	Mrs. P. P. Wetherford,
R. A. Portis,	J. J. Whicker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1862.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishe ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SODA and SAL AERATUS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.
Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*
Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q M.*
Oct. 4, 1861. 2.5-3t

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco and Cigars at the DRUGSTORE

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG ST

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.
Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

Receiver's Notice.

SEQUESTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES!

I, THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVER FOR the Counties of Rowan, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin, do hereby notify each and every attorney, agent, former partner, trustee, corporation, or officer thereof, or other person holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties aforesaid, or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily and without delay to give information of the same to me, the undersigned Receiver as aforesaid, and to render an account of the same, and, in so far as it be practicable, to place the same in my hands or under my control, which said several matters and things they and every one of them are hereby warned and admonished to do and perform under pain and penalty of indictment and conviction for a high misdemeanor, and of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and an imprisonment for not longer than six months, and of being sued for double the amount of property of the alien enemy held by them or subject to their control,

And I, the undersigned, do hereby further warn and admonish each and every citizen of the said Confederate States, speedily and without delay to give information to me, (as he is by law specially enjoined and required to do,) of any and every lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the counties aforesaid, and of every right and interest therein, which he or they may know or have reason to believe are held, owned, possessed or enjoyed by, or for, any such alien enemy.

JOHN I. SHAVER, Receiver.
In case of my absence my son will be found at my office. J. I. SHAVER, Rec'r.
Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1861. [31-tf

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. REGE.
Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTed by the Governor, will remain at home without pay, until called on for active service when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendesvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. G. MARTIN,
oc 25—4t Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four time and send the bill to this Office.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society, also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.
Dec. 12, 1861.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville orth Carolina. 49-4f

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE
BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts
in North Carolina, and
South Carolina, and South
Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina,
&c., &c., &c., &., &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information,
Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up.

J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 2.5-3t

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishe ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SODA and SAL AERATUS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES,
295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. tarbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,
And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S
PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY,

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S
Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County,
September 25th, 1861.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advize of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

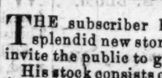
The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

LOST PISTOL.



A few days ago, between Salem and Rentsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C.

MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861.—38-3t-pd.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22. 61.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG ST

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE,

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 40-tf

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS O FICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.
Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.
Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.
Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.
Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.
Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.
Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States America.

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratfication.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 18 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	99 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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